REBELS HAVE 60,000 FATH MARYLAND FAVORS M'KINLEY.

Detail of a Conservative Estimate of Chief Commands.

CRIMES OF THE PLATEADOS

The Insurgents Have Been Outnum bered by the Spanish From the First in the Ratio of Four to One-They Have Escaped Annihilation in Batties When Ammunition Gave Out.

By United Press.

Havana, March 14, via Tampa, Fla. March 17.-The present strength of the insurgent army is close to 43,000 men. Cubans thenselves estimate the number of men in the field as high as 60,000 men, but even if unarmed camp followers, men it charge of provision trains, hospitals, and camps were counted it is doubtful if that er could be found actually in server There are thousands of Cubans who, would willingly cast their lot with the patract

The insurgent forces operate as a rule The distingent forces operate as a row in zones or districts and are organized on minury lines. The columns of Gomez, Maceo, Lacret, and Banucras, are, however, limited to no one province, but pass from one to mother anaer direct orders of Gomez. The commander-in-chief is now in Mataneas and the others have re-invaded Buyana spovince. The following is a statement of the strength and location of the forces of the principal Cuban leaders INSURGENT LEADER'S STRENGTH.

Maximo Gost-ez, in Matauzas..... 6,000 Amonio Macco, Miro, Zayas, others Jose Maceo, Rojas, Rodriquez, in San

tingo.
Lacrei, in Havana.
Quintan Banderns, in Havana.
Masso, Alvarez, Castillo, Mesro,
Nunez, in Havana.
Superalio, Bermudez, Sanchez, others

in Havana.
Mayai Rodriquez, others, Cafnaguey.
Reyes, Benttez, Vara, Wison, Bendi-

Relef. Panciso, Percz. in Santa abel, Ferrer, Veita, in Santa Rego, Sixto, Roque, Palao, San-ches, in Santa Clara. Coriona, Vidal, Juan Bravo, in Santa

Santiago Sarinas, Eduardom, Garcia, in Matanzas.

Antet, Morjon, Dimus, Martinez,
Sotolongo, in Matanzas.

Villammera, Acessu, Aguillar, and
others, in Havana.

Munor, Chupotin, Socorro, Line Perez, in Santa Clara.

The distribution according to provinces: Havana, 16,800; Matanas, 8,000; anta Clara, 8,500; Santiago, 2,500; Pinar del Rio, 3,900; Camaguey, 1,500; total

MANY LOCAL BANDS.

In addition to the above, there are lunu merable local bands of from fifteen men to fifty, or even one hundred. These do not form part of the righting force, and should not be counted as part of the army. Their chief that thins are to carry out the orders of Gronez prohibiting the grinding of cane, the movement of troops and supplies by the movement of troops and supplies by rail, the suppliest of provisions to cities. the suppression of "Pistendos," who rab, burn, and commit other crimes. These small bunds serve as recruiting agencies, and when they grow too large for local operation they are attached to one of the army columns. Of the army proper full; irds are well mounted and about had ere well armed. The others are armed with scarce that telegraph short lengths is used for the charge. Span

The insurgents have a few pleces of mountain guns captured from government troops. There are perhaps a dozen of these guns which have been used with forms which the Spanish treeps have erected at various points. The Cukan army of liberation, as B. is called, has grown to the present size in the face of almost in-surmountable difficulties.

From the beginning it has been our numbered by the army of Spain, in the ratio of never less than 4 to 1. It has second anothination in many encounters when ammunition ran out. It has lived on forage, been almost constantly under fire, and is, today, a reckiess, dare-devil army, with but one idea in view, and that a to free Cuba. What comes after is no given a thought.

Garcia Forfeits His Reil.

New York, March 17.—The Recorder temorrow will say:

"When the case of the Cuhan filibusiers, implicated in the Bernuda, Laurada and Hawkins expeditions is called in the United States court next Monday, Gen. Callixto Gircia will probably be missing and his ball forteited."

DOING A WONDERFUL WORK. Evangelist "Gypsy" Smith Bringing Many to the Altar.

Revival services, which have already aroused great enthusiasm, are in progress at Metropolitan M. E. Church, They are being conducted by the famous English being connected by the famous English evanueslist. Her Bodney Smith, who came here direct from Boston, where his meetings resulted in 1,500 conversions. Some or no beaton converts have come here to take wort in the meetings.

Lost night the chared was crowded both down stains and in the gallery. A special form of the conversion of the

cellent socred music.

Mr. Smith, who is conducting the meetings, has wonderful personal magnetism. His voice is noft and gives sympatheth expression to his exhortations. In the midst of his appeals he at times breaks out in song. He preaches the simple gospel and marycions results are obtained.

He is a genuine Gypsy. When seventeen he was converted in England and has given his efforts to evangelical work.

Several committees have been organized to mist in corrying the revival just begon. Law night there were hearly twenty at the altar, and the hope is that by two weeks this number will be increased by several hundred.

A member of the church said to The Times at the meeting that it was "character latically Methodis." Be that as it may, there is so doubt that there was more than ordinary interest and corbusinsum manifest.

James May Return to Jail.

James Gray, colored, was released from Jail yesterday and will probably return today. He became involved in a scrap in Louse alley and a gun was found on him when he was arrested by Foliceman Bauer. Gray received a cut on the head from an anknown man.

Raided Another House.

The police of the Third precinct raided the disreputable house kept by Molle Turner, colored, on Twentieth street, between 5 and F streets, last night. The raiding jurity consisted of Sergt. Jordan, Officer based and soveral others. ell and several others.

Carter Not to Blame The inquest over the foctus of Arabella Oarter was conducted yesterday afternoon by Coroner Hammett, and resulted in a Verdict discharging Charles Carler. No ce showing violence to the mother

Central Committee Today. Baltimore, March 17.-Mr. James K Gary, for many years the recognized leader of the Republican forces of Maryland, of the Republican forces of Maryland, was asked today who was his preference as a Republican Presidential candidate.

"I have no hesitation in stating," replied Mr. Gary, "that I am personally minovoror the nomination of wm. McKimley. I am in favor of an ministructed delegation to the St. Louis convention. I think each delegate should be allowed to do as he sees best. I would not go to St. Louis as an instructed delegate. I did so in 1876, "ind would not do it again."

The Republican State central commit-The Republican State central committhe case or holoing the State convention, which will elect four delegates at large the State convention and two Presidential electors at large. The indications are that Congressman Wellington and Mr. Gary will be delegates. It is thought that Mr. Wellington in the main will control the delegation. He, too, has been quoted as favoring McKinjey.

Slipped the Federal Officers Chicago, March 17.-O. B. Fall, a noted counterfeiter, has escaped from the secret service officials. He etuded them on a train coming to this city.

MARTIAL LAW IN NICARAGUA

No One Allowed to Cross the Street Without a Passport.

Baca Bas Proclaimed Himself Pro visional President-Americans Protected With Difficulty.

Greytown, Nicaragua, March 4, 1896, via New Oricons, Louisiana, March 17.— The telegraph lines are cut and communi-cation with the interior is only maintained with difficulty. Since the revolutained with difficulty. Since the feetons than broke out in Leon on the 24th of Pebruary, when Princisco Baca "pronounced" against Zelaya, and proching the highest provisional president, with Gen. Orlega as commander in chief of the volutionary forces, reported to be 5, 99 strong, we have heard of three engageents in which Zelaya claims to have een victorious, but which were clearly

ndecisive. In Bluefields business is utterly disor-In Bluericios husiness is unterly disor-ganized, according to reports received here. Gov. Reyes took the field March 1 for Zelaya, with only 200 men, which were followed by 500 more from Rama, under Col. Luls Mena. Gov. Torres, the man who was removed on the demand of United States Minister Baker for countying at the secure of Aculta, who maniered the states Minister Baker for countying at the escape of Aguillo, who mardered the American, Wisson, is in command of the Mosquito Reserve (now known as the province of Zelaya). Martial law pre-valls. Not more than five persons are allowed to assemble together. Torres' police permit no one to more than cross the attrest willout a stream present rehe street without a special passport, which costs (wenty-five cents each timewhich coats (wenty-free cents each time. Mr. Seat, the United State-geometric agent, has his hands full protecting American rights. Neihing to heard from Minister Esaker—"the old lady of Managua," as be is generally called.

CHEROKEE BILL HANGED.

Came to Die, Not to Talk, He Said

came to the, Not to talk, He Said, and Died Smilling.

Fort Smith, Ark, March 17.—At 2:10 p.m., teday, Crawford Goldsby, alias Cherokee Bl.; was hauged. He was declared dead intensimates. The descended showed to fear and went on the trap the coolest man in the party. The execution was set for mean in the party. The execution was set for mean in the party. The execution was set for mean in the party. The execution was set for mean for the party to the question, the last anytion to say, in answered: "No, I came here to one, not 10 talk."

Turning, he life sed his mother good-bye.

came here to sie, not to tak.

Turning, he list ed his mother good-bye, and with a smile on his face, walked to his blace on the trap. Father Plus said a prayer while the deemed man was being pluoned. Bill recognized friends inside the inclosure, and cating them to faine, bade them good-bye. Bill was smiling when the c.p was drawn over his best. The noose was saigusted and at 1.13 Turnkey Goff sprang the lever and threw the tran.

SUICIDE OF A CUSTOM OFFICER. Blew His Brains Out While His Wife

Clung to His Neck.

Pert Huran Mich., March 17.—Special Customs Officer John Denneny committed suicide
this noon by shooting biased in the Jorchead te hid his revolver, but this morning he u: d it and went into the sitting room where

four d it and went into the sitting room where his wife was string;
She begged him to give her the weapon. He refused, but told her he wild not hurt her. While her arms were around his neck and she was still pleading with him, Denneny put the revelver to his forehead and fired, dying instantly. His wife fainted as the shot was fired, and the comple were found lying together by neighbors, who had heard the shooting and rushed into the house.

Denneny had been identified in many important captures of snugglers.

MACEO IN PINAR DEL RIO.

Reformists Have Declined to Take
Part in Cortes Elections.
(From a staff correspondent of the United
Press.)

Havena, March 17.—It is reported that Antonio Macee, the second in command of the
right forces is near Candelaria, in the province of Pluar del Itlo.

At a meeting of the Reformist party here it
was decided to take no part in the election of
imembers of the Cortes, it being field impossible for the new party to do so, because of the
disturbance caused by the war. This decision
was cabled to Madrid. Replies have been received from the leaders there, commending
the action of the party, declaring that the
elections in Cuta will only be simulated, and
advising that the Reformists only take part in
elections when the provinces are pacified. J. FRANK CLARK.

ALLEGED COUNT ARRESTED.

New York Police Want Him for Passing Worthless Checks.

Richmond, Va., March 17.—Police Sergeant Tomlineau has airested here on a telegram from New York a man giving his name as De Liquee and chaining to be a French Count. It is charged that he has attempted to swindle several Frenchmen here.

is charged that he has attempted to swindle several Frenchmen here.

Chief of Police Howard received a telegram from New York today requesting that Larnee he held until an officer arrives for him. The telegram to Officer Tominison was from a New York detentive agency, and stated that De Lagnee had a pench at for passing worsh-less checks.

Love Affair Caused Suicide.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 17,—Miss Alice Smith, a pre-ty eighteen-year-old girl, committed satelide at 10 o'clock this morning by shooting herself through the heart. The tragedy occurred at the home of the girl's mother in Springfield, a Jacksonville suburh. Miss Alice was alone in her room, when Mrs. Smith, who was on the front porch, heard a jisto shot. Rushing into Alice's room, the mother found her daughter on the floor dying. Disastrous love affair the cause.

Young Man Murdered.

was evidently done, as there was no cause for

Horsa Mates Sentenced Heavily. Horsa mates Sentencea Heavily.

Philadelphia, March 17.—The sentence of
the two sares in the Horsa case has been
changed to one year each, so as to enablet em
to go to the Eastera pentientiary install of
to the county prison. This makes their sentences what the law terms as infamous and
gives a better status before the Supreme
Court. The case will be aspealed. Court. The case will be appealed,

Vessel Grounded in Launching. London, March 17.—An attempt was mode roday to launch the cruiver Dido, a vessel of 5,000 tons, which was built on the Clyde. The vessel stuck at the foot of the ways, where she still remains, half in the water and half on land. She has a ballast to port.

Prof. Hering Dead. Chicago, March 17.—Rev. Prof. Emil Hering of the German Lutheran Seminary of this city died this afternoon of consumptica, aged seventy-two years.

HEARD MUCH ABOUT GAS

Hearing on the Illuminant Before the Senate Committee.

TESTIMONY OF EXPERTS

Washington Company and That Seeking a Charter Had Representatives Present-Scientific Facts and Figures on the Cost of Production-Burners and Quality Discussed.

An adjourned meeting of the Senate Com mittee on the District of Columbia was held vesterday afternoon at 2 o clock, and there were present representatives of the Washington Gaslight Company, Mesars. John Mclihenny, consulting engineer; Mr. William Henry White, gas engineer from New York, and Professor E. G. Love, the in-spector of gas for the city of New York; also representatives of the Rose-Hastings process, now applying for a charter in

After Mr. Sands, who represented the Rose-Hastings system, had submitted sun-dry affidavite and other papers bearing upon his process, and had introduced Col. McCauley, who gave testimony in regard to the management of the Rose-Hastings plant at West Chester, Pa., Mr. John Mc Bhenny, consulting engineer of the Wash

Illiany, consulting engineer of the Washington Gastight Company, made the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman, I have very little to say in reply to what Mr. Sands has stated. He has made no reply whatever to the statement that was made here at the former meeting, contained in a letter from Mr. Worrei in regard to the West Chester Gas Company. Mr. Worrell is here today to reply for himself in regard to that reply for himself in regard to that.

"With your permission, Mr. Chalrman, I have a little statement to read. This is

ntirely in opposition to the works of competing gas companies. It is relative to opposing or competing gas works, so called. I shall not take up much or your time. It is in reply to these gentlemen who are advocating this hill, 1408. We have taid experience enough in this

country with opposition gos companies to learn the costly lesson that they are not for the public good.

THESE CITIES TRIED IT. "About forty-five years ago the first experiment in this line was tried, and since then opposition works have been since then opposition works have been built in Charleston, San Francisco, St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Lancaster, Savannah, Memphis, Chattamooga, Atlanta, Newark, Panerson, Jersey City, New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Baltimore and in several other places. There was competition in some of these cities for a short time, but it is a fact that there is not one competing gas company in the United Statestoday.

"All have either consolidated or com-"All have either consolidated or com-bined on the price charged the consumer for gas, and as a consequence of this dupli-cation of works, the amount of capital invested is far too large for the bu vested is far too large for the boamers done. The price of gas has to be kept up, and the consumers of gas have, in the long run, to pay more than if they had stuck to the original company.

"In fact this fallness idea of com-

setting gas companies has been found a sublic and private evil of gigantic proportions. In all the countries of Europe where they have been tried, they are now prohibited by law, because that kind of business rivalry is contrary to sound economic principles; the consumers always being the loosers in the end, and during their construction and continuance they

are a public musance. "Neither is there any excuse for another works, because the present company's works, no matter what may be said by applicants for charters, is fully equipped with the latest and best appliances for making good gas, and has always kept up with the public demands by extensi nts, and will continue to do so

THEIR FIELD LIMITED.

"If gas here in Washington is sold as ow, and of as good quality as in New York, Brooklyn, Baltimore, etc., where competition ran rangant, why should there be complaint? I will say here that it is not the costomers of the gas company who are complaining; not at all, it is the people who have a direct interest in manofacturing an adverse public opin light, and gas companies, as they cannot sell their products beyond the limits of their towns, we think on this account should be entitled to favorable consideration.

"The Washington Gas Company cannot be a company cannot be sell a foot of its product outside the limits of its pipes, nor can it move its plant or fixtures to carry on business else-

will follow to the stockholders present company, by dividing a business none-too large now, the taxpayer and pathic generally will suffer also. Think what a condition this city would be in by dig-ging 400 miles of main trenches with etween thirty and forty thousand service renches running across the streets to

houses and lamps.

"The streets would be torn up from one end to the other said could not be repaired to a smooth condition, as the ground will keep settling for a long time, and the digging up of so much soil would not only be an evil of immense proportions, but would endanger the public health by turn-ing up, at only season of the year, so much saturated city soil. Two years ago when the streets of Philadelphia were torn up o lay the new trolley trocks, the news papers were reporting every day the numer ons cases of dangerous malarial disorder that were prevalent along the streets so excavated, and no where else.

"When two or more lines of pipes are laid in the same streets the evils of the first digging do not end, but leaks must be looked for and stopped, and frequently both parties dig for the same leak, as no one can tell whose gas is escaping. It was this looking for leaks, and repairing of pipes, more than the first pipe laying, that so disgusted the people of London with rival gas companies that they are now friendly ones in separate districts, the price and quality of gas being regulated by law as is the case with the Washington

ompany.

"In the neighboring city of Baltimore it cost the taxpayers \$40,000 to repair the streets after the last opposition gas company laid its pipes, although they were stone paved, not the costly asphalt streets that Washington is so justly proud of. After this an appeal was sent to the legislature of the State of Maryland to stop the laying of pines in the streets. The legislature of open control of the streets. aying of pipes in the streets. The legis-ature granted the request, and at the same time fixed the price of gas in Baltimore
at \$1.25 per thousand, which the consolidated gas companies of that city accepted
and which is the price now.

"The entire history of rival gas com-

anles in this country and thro world has been marked by public disap pointment and loss. It is a great deal better to have one good, strong company, regulated by law, than two or more combined ones with two or three times the capital that ought to be employed. parties applying for a charter in this bill under consideration, if permitted, will issue bonds and stock up to the limit, when not another dollar is needed for carrying on the business in this city.

REGARDING PROCESSES. "Now in regard to gas processes. There

principles for making water gas. They are the Lowe, with internally heated chambers, and the Wikinson, with externally heated chambers. All others are mitations of these, and this Rose-Hastings process is the Lowe, but they claim to use soft coal instead of hard coal, while all experienced gasmakers in this country know that hard coal or coke is much better for making water gas than soft coal is,

Continued on Fifth Page.

METHODIST SYMPATHY FORCUBA bast Resolution of the Battimore Con

ference Before Adjournment. Baltimore, March 17.-The 112th Bal timore conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has been in session for a week, adjourned sine die at noon today. The last hour of the conference was marked with the reading of appointments of minisers to the various charges in the district

Rev. C. W. Baldwin of Washington intro fuced the only other important feature of the closing session. He precipitated a discussion of the question of admitting women as delegates to conferences and proposed to fastruct the delegates to the general conference to vote in favor of such admission. The question was energeti cally debated for some time and then laid

cally debated for some time and then faild
on the table. The majority in favor of
tabling the matter was considerable.
Rev. Page Milhurn, who has been treasurer of the conference for eleven years,
resigned the office, and Rev. C. E. Guthrie
of laitumore was elected to fill the place.
Just before the final benediction was an nunced a resolution was offered by Rev. B. F. Clarkson to the effect "that the peo-ple of Cuba have our hearty sympathy in their heroic struggle for independence."

HOT WORDS WERE PASSED

Senator Pugh and Don Dickinson Nearly Came to Blows.

OCCURRED AT A HOTEL

Statements of Witnesses Are That the Michteander Was in the Wrong. Profane Epithets Said to Have Been Exchanged-Mr. McMillan Was Present and Interfered.

Don M. Dickinson, Postmaster General nder Mr. Cleveland's first administration, and unquestionably the closest personal and postical friend the President has, and Senator James L. Pugh of Alabama, came together at Chamberlin's hosteiry last Saturday night-not in a spirit of Democratic brotherly love, but in quite another way: This is the story, as told to The Times

by a gentleman who was present: "Senator Pugh and Congressman McMillan were sitting at a table engaged in conversation, Suddenly some one near by remarked, 'Why, there is Don Dickinson sitting at a table all slone.' This was true. Mr. Dickinson occupied a seat at one of the windows fronting on Fifteenth street. 'He was fully twenty feet from his nearest neighbor and he was alone. HOW IT OCCURRED.

"With that characteristic politeness for which Mr. McMillan is famous the Tennessee statesman arose from his seat and remarked to Senator Pugh that he would go over and fetch Mr. Dickinson. Senator Pugh remembered that he had never met Mr. Dickinson and would like to be in-

'In the next minute Mr. McMillan had the Michigander's arm and the two started toward Senator Pugh. They were arm in arm. Mr. Dickinson's galt was very un-"Scuator Pugh," said Mr. McMillan,

"I don't know Senator Pugh and don't want to know him. Pugh is an old feel," was Dickinson's sabitutibe. His words came slow, his art-cutation being a triffe out of gear. The words had hardly dropped from the ex-Postmaster General's his before Senator Fugh responded in rasping ones:
"I consider you a scoundrel and don't

ecognize you as a gentleman. The Scantor then arose, and might pos-silly have followed his denouclation with a blow if he had not of this time recog-nized the condition of Mr. Dickinson. All this while Mr. McMillan was engaged in trying to get Mr. Dickinson out of the room. He finally succeeded

NOT OVER CARDS. A report of the occurrence states that the row occurred at a poker table and that Senator Pugh threw a deck of cards at present. The fact is, Senator Pugh does not play cards. The report referred to also says that the row was caused by Senator Pugh making a disparaging remark about President Cleveland, which was resented by Dickinson. This, too, is without color of truth.

A Times man called on Senator Pugh last night and asked him for a detailed statement of the affair. He refused absoitely to mention any of the particulars,

"As far as any assault at a card table was concerned the story had no foundation whatever. I have not touched a card during the fifteen years I have been in Washington.

"There was an unexpected and disagree-

There was an inexpected and disagrees able altercation between Don Dickinson, whom I had never met before, and myself, wholly unprovoked by me, which ended in less than a minute in a manner entirely satisfactory to myself. ministration, or mentioned the name of Mr. Cieveland. There was no allusion to

politics, and the altercation was a great surprise to me."

The episode certainly shocked the gentle-men who witnessed it, and Mr. Dickinson was denounced by all as the aggressor.

One of Senator Pugh's most intimate friends, in a conversation with The Times

ent on certain economic questions, and has been manly enough from his place in the Senate to say so, he has never at any time, either in public or private, said a word against the President which could be considered personally offensive. No one knows this better than the President him-

"Senator Pugh admires the President sterests of the country. If Don Dickinson intends to pulverize all Democratic states men who differ with Mr. Cleveland on his at policy he has taken a big contract

NINETEEN NEW WARSHIPS. House Committee Agrees Upon the

Naval Increase At the meeting of the House Naval Com mittee yesterday, it was decided to recommend the construction of four battle ships and fifteen torpedo boats.

The battleships will have a displacement of about eleven thousand tons, and shall cost not to exceed \$3,750,000 each, exclusive of armament. The appropriations to begin the work on the battleships will be in keeping with the amount which Secretary Herbert stated he could expend

rectary fletoers stated be come expend next year for that purpose.

Five of the torpedo boats will be of large size and will cost in the aggregate \$850,000, the the appropriation for the remaining ten, which will be of smaller dimensions, will be \$800,000. In view of the expedition with which boats of this character can be built, \$1,286,280 of the surfree ter can be built, \$1,256,250 of the entire amount will be provided for in the present bill. The large boats will have a speed of 26 knots, as against 20 knots for the smaller vessels.

Rome, March 17.—The government is in-formed that a large Italian caravan has reached Kassala. It met with no opposi-tion from the dervishes. Philadelphia Ball Tossers at Hampton. Fort Monroe, Va., March 17.—The Phila-delphia Baseball Club arrived at the Sol-dlers' Home at Hempton last night for a two weeks' practice.

Mr. Morgan Wants Them Confronted in the Senate.

COULD SETTLE THE QUESTION

Alabama's Senior Senator Prays God for Somebody to Act as Jefferson Did With Minister Sevet-Gen Sickles' Account of Spanish Cruelty Read-Believes in Beiligerency.

In a four hours' speech yesterday Senator Moragn, Dem., Alabama, closed his defense of the action of the Committee on Foreign Relations in reporting the Cuban resolutions.

He repiied to the criticisms of Senators Hale, Rep., Maine, and Hoar, Rep., Massachusetts, in connection with the statements from the Spanish minister, and he placed against those arguments on he placed against those arguments on the side of Spain, the statements of Quesida, the Cuban representative in Washington, and various other newspaper publications, besides various written com-munications detailing stories and atro-cities perpetrated in Cuba, during the last insurrection. His speech yeaterday morn-ing occupied altogether about seven hours. It will be followed today with a speech on the same subject by Mr. Mills, Dem., Texas. on the same subject by Mr. Mills, Denn., Texus. Mr. Morgan began by speaking of the super-sensitiveness of Spain, because she

supersensitiveness of Spain, because the felt the sand gliding from under her feet, while "the gem of the Anthies" was pass-ing out of her grasp. Spain had sucked the orange well migh dry, until its sweet-ness was about all gone. He spoke of the "furtive allusion to sugar" in the paper of the Spanish minister, made put lie yesterday, and said that it was intended to sweeten the invocation for American sympatry and aid to crush the rebellion. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read what he collected November 1997. vhat he called the Spanisa manister's diatribe against the Senate and Senators." He spoke of Senor Lonic as "a supercilious foreign minister," and said that it was high time for the House and Senate to close their doors against such attempts to influence them. This was the first time, he said, when the foreign represcatative of a monarchy could call in ques-tion the members of those bodies for words

utiered in debate.

Senor de Lome's statement to the press having been read by the clerk, Mr. Morgan resumed his speech. He spoke of the censorship of the cable between Cuba and America by the Spanish authorities; and said that, so far us the mails were concorned, he had been informed yesterday by a Caulohe priest, who knew perfectly well both Spain and Cuba, that the mails between Cuba and the United States were constantly opened and their contents ex-amined. It was perfectly well-known, Mr. Morgan added, that all the telegraphic information from Cuba was doctored, unless it happened to be favorable to the Spanish cause. He had lost respect for a minister who had undertook to mis-quote a Senator, or the Spanish had misnote a Senator as the Spanish had mis quoted him, and he read from the Congres-sional Record the statement which he, Mr. Morgan, had made in the Senate, and, which he said, the Spanish minister had

NO MORE PUBLIC TINKERING.

The facts stated by him, Mr. Morgan, n that speech stood confessed by Spain ough the lips of her minister, who, hav ing the opportunity to make a denial, evaded the statements and left them unevaled the statements and left them un-naswored. He dissented entirely from the opinion expressed in the Senate that a foreign minister in this country had the roam to festir to the pression the purpose of affecting any matter pending in Conof affecting any matter pending in Congress, or in respect to any policy of the United States which he might consider to be offensive or injurious to his country. He characterized Senor de Lome's statement to the press as "a fagrant abuse of privilege."

It was certainly time, he added, that the diplomatic affairs of the United States were withdrawn from public tinkering and tampering. If the Senate was to be continually kept in "aproor and confusion" by telegrams coming from the premier of Spain to some newspaper editor in the

Spain to some newspaper editor in the United States-to be read in the Senate as authoritative statements the State De-partment might as well be abolished, leav-ing the people to rely on those near who had acquired eminence in newspaperdom for the purpose of coining know Mr. Morgan then discussed the point of the constitutional guarantee against Sen-ators or Representatives being held to account for words speken in debate. He might, in his place in the Senate, calum ninte any citizen of the United States hav-ing some connection with public affairs without being accountable for libel. Mr. Gray, Dem., Delaware, asked Mr.

Morgan whether the citizen in question would not have the same freedom of speech Mr. Morgan admitted that he would; but ar, alorgan summered that he wond, our it turned out in this case, he said, that the minister from Spain was not a citizen of the United States. He was entirely proceeding to hold him accountable for libel, either criminally or civilly.

was where the rule came in that sealed a French Minister Sevet, and exclaimed pasionately "Would to God that we had somebody here now who had a just con-ception of the constitutional rights of the different parts of this government."

DOES NOT WANT HIM DISMISSED. "I have not asked," be continued, "for the dismissal of the minister. Let him stay if he wants to. But I have a right to claim the protection of the Constitution of my country against any assault that may be made upon my voice or speeches. I have a perfect indifference to what Senar de Lome may say, but I am not going to subordinate myself quietly to any man in the world, but more especially to a foreign minister whose country is now being n a subject of serious examination in the councils of the Senate."

Mr. Hale, Rep., Maine, called attention to the fact that the chairman of the Com-mittee on Foreign Relations, Mr. Sherman, d d not share in Mr. Morgan's opinion as to the Spanish minister's statement, and to the spains immater's statement, and read in extract from Mr. Sherman's lost speech in the Senate, to the effect that Mr. de Lome had a perfect right to defend his government and people everywhere. Mr. Morgan said that he had not pro-

posed to notice that position of Mr. Sher-man, but now that it had been brought forward he would say that he did not agree with Mr. Sherman on that subject. He would now place against Mr. de Lome's statement that of Mr. Quesada, the represtatement that of Mr. Quesada, the repre-sentative of the Cuban republic to Wash-lugion, who sent the case in behalf of Cuba to the Department of State, which statement the Secretary of State sent to the Committee on Foreign Relations. "Strip Mr. de Lome," said Mr. Morgan, "of his royal commission and put him on his Spanish blood, on his Spanish character

and his history, of which I know nothing. Then bring Mr. Quesada here on his his-tory and Spanish blood and character, of which I know nothing, and confront them as they are confronted through the news-papers, and let them both speak."

Air. Morgan sent to the clerk's desk and had read Quesada's letter describing sey eral horrible atrocities alleged to be per petrated in Cuba during the last rebellion,

in which General Weyler is represented as having had ladies stripped naked, whipped and given up to the lust of his troops. The reading was interrupted by Mr. Chandler, Rep., New Hampshire, on the ground that the statements were too in lecent for public rehearsal; but Mr. Hale insisted that the reading should be pro ceeded with, in order to show how utterly unworthy of credit its statements were. Mr. Morgan rend other communications charging barbarities by the Spanish troop during the last rebellion; also an interview

with Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, who was at that time United States Minister to Spain, recently published, and which, Mr. Morgan said, had been politely sent to him by Spain and the United States the former General Sickles. would not fit out privateers to prey upon American commerce. Mr. Morgan said that he might have

rested the whole case on that interview with General Bickles. He did not choose to encumber the record with more of these statements further than to show that state of open, horrid war exists in Cubaa war lovelying the property, rights, liber-ties and lives of American citizens who happen to be there. The line of action for Congress to take was to declare that open war exists in Cuba and that the laws of war shall apply to it.

He had expected to have an opportunity to answer some of the flings thrown at the Committee on Foreign Relations by the Senators from Massachusetts and Maine (Hoar and Hale). But the occasion was one of too great selemnity and too great inportance to permit him to thrust himsel-into the debate, either personally or as a men her of the Committee on Foreign Rela

In winding up his speech Mr. Morgan was very severe on "American entigres in the great cities of Europe," who oward or controlled newspapers in London, Paris, and New York, and who flared up when the Senate uttered a word of sympathy with Cuba; and he referred contemptuously to "the recent flasco" of publishing an al-lected diseases from the Spanish premier. He would commend the Spanish premier the proverb about the fless which torment those who would consort with the canin-

ALLAN IS AFTER COL. LAMB

McKinley's Champion in Virginia Attacks Reed's Lieutenants.

He Says Democrats Are Not Contrib uting to His Fund, But Hints That"

(Special to The Times.) Richmond, Va., March 17. The violent erbal attacks between the Lamb faction, which represents Reed's interests in this State, and the Allan faction, which is booming McKinley's Interests, is still on, and growing hotter daily. Cell Limb lett here today for his home in Norfolk. He had a conference with the new city chairman, who took the place of Edgar Alian, who was

deposed. In an interview today Mr. Allan said: In an interview today Mr. Allan said: "I have just seen the most scandalous, the most scurritous screed that has jet characterized this trouble between Col. Lamb nd myself. It is written to a Republican and myself. It is written to a Repulaican in Alexandria, and charges, Judge Wod, dill and myself with receiving money from the Democrats to keep up this light. He has made his boast that he is spending his own money this campaign. Etter that is false, or, if true, some of his judgment creditors may yet inquire in supplementary proceedings where all his money is, since misatisfied Judgments remain.

misatisfied indigments remain.
"I was offered a judgment against him last Saturday night.
"I would have to challenge him to an investigation before a committee of his own appointing as to the source from which he is receiving money with which he is debauching our voters and the use he has made of it, with a like investigation of my own expenses and receipts. I begin to think that compulsory pilotage funds means voters away from their allegimee to their party organization."

VERDICT MUST STAND.

Court of Appeals Decides the Suit of Hutchinson vs. Brown. The court of appeals yesterday affirmed the decision of the court below in the case Hutchinson vs. Brown.

Hutchinson vs. Brown.

The suit arose over a judgment of \$4,800 in favor of S. P. Brewn against the Baltimore and Potenne Railroad for personal Injuries. As soon as the verdict was returned Mr. Brown assigned his claim to his son Chapin Brown, to whom he was indebted. There were several judgments against 8, F. Brown in favor of the estate of the late Hayward M. Huichinson and the executive Flica C. Huichinson asked that the

assignment to Chapin Brown be set aside upon the ground that no judgment had been entered in the case when it was made and that the making of it should have waited upon the decision of the motion for a new trial. The court of appeals has already de-

cided that the attorney's fee in the case constituted a lien prior to all other chains. It now holds that there was no necessity to wait for the entering of the judgment. This was a mere ministerial duty of the clerk of the cor ert and it mode no differe

BOCK CREEK PARK CASE.

in Lower Court. The Rock Creek Park case was decided firming the decision rendered below, which

was in favor of the property-holders. The question involved was that of special assessment as provided in the act of 1896 establishing the park.

The questions considered by the court were the jurisdiction of the equity court in the case and the general power of Congress to levy taxation in this instance and the validity of the act of 1890.

Justices Morris and Shepard decided all the questions in favor of the property holders. Chief Justice Alvey wrote the dissent-

The case will probably be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

DAUGHTERS WIN THE FIGHT.

Sons of the Revolution Get Out of Independence Hall. Philadelphia, March 17.-The frequent quarrels between the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution and the Philadelphia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, have culminated in the withdrawal of the Sons from Inde-

ndence Hall. For nearly a year there have been frequent classes and misunderstandings between the two organizations regarding the possession of the Old Chy Council Chambers in the hall, all growing out of the desire of the Sons to have absolute coatrol. Under an ordinance of councils the Daughters had

equal rights.

This was so objectionable to the Sons that, finally, they decided to have the conditions altered or quit. They did not have them altered to suit them, so they quit, and the keys of their rooms were re-turned to the chief of the bureau of city The Daughters now have entire possession, and will endeavor to restore the rooms to their original condition, having

\$5,000 to spend for the purpose. Nypano Railroad Incorporated. Harrisburg, Pa., March 17. There was filed today with the Secretary of State an agreement of consolidation between the Nypano Railroad Company of Olio and the Nypano Railroad of Penasylvania. The

new company shall be known as the Nypano Raifroad Company. This consolidation will enable the directors to make a through line from New York to Chicago. Charles E. Whitehead of New York is president. The capital stock is \$20,000,000. Steamer Alma in Distress. Liverpool, March 17.—The British steamer Bovic, Capt. Jenes, at this port from

three balls, meaning "not under control." Madrid, March 17.—The Heraldo asks the government to disclaim the suggestion recently made in the British House of Commons by Mr. Balfour, the government leader, that in the event of war between

AIR FULL OF DYNAMITE

Runaway Wagonload of Explosive in a Georgetown S'reet.

BUT IT DIDN'T GO OFF

Vehicle Collided With a Lamppost and Upset Twenty-five Sticks of Dynamite and Kegs of Giant Powder-TerribleFatalityNearlyCaused by a Barking Dog.

Twenty-five sticks of dynamite and rif-teen kegs of giant powder went whiring firedign the streets of tieorgetown peter-day afternoon behind two frightened

atrects the wagon collided with a lamp pisseand was open than the entire load was scattered over the street. It did not explode. Had it done so, a portion of occurrence would have been last in rains and the loss of life beyond guessing

two horses and a heavy dray, and is employed by the Capital Traction Company to hand explosives to the site of the new Union Depot. Considerable blasting is doen here, and a large quantity of dynamite and giant powner is used daily.

DASHED DOWN THE STREET.

Cook has been accustomed to hand the explosives from their places of storage to the scene of the blasting operations. Yesterday about 5:45 o'dook he was on his way to the depot with the last band for the day. He was driving along 0 street when the horses took freight at a deg that sprang out from a yard and barked at mem.

The termined animals dashed down 0 The termined animals dashed down O street at a rapid pace. The driver realizing the danger tried to check them, but they were soon beyond his control. At the corner of Thirty fifth street the wagon swerved to one side and struck the lamppost. It went down with a crash and the heavy vehicle spun out into the street and overturned near the opposite curb.

THEN THE POLICE CAME. The driver was thrown out, but beyond in few slight bruises was not injured. bynamite and kegs of blasting powder Wife scattered in every direction and rolled alpon the stoot. The horses struggled to their feet and attempted to continue their flight, but were enable to drag the heavy wagon on its side.

wagon on its side.

Driver Cook thought his last moment had come and for a time could invilly realize that he was alive and comparatively nonjured. The police came and the wagon was rigitad and the explosives gathered and reloaded. Driver Cook proceeded on his journey, but he is still stacking pins in himself to see if he is alive.

BIG INDIANS IN COURT. Sacs and Foxes Made Their Marks to Papers.

Three Indians in picture-sque attire atood in District Attorney Birney's office yester-day afternoon to sign a contract. They belonged to the Hokawanoso band of the Saca and Foxes, and are named Paw kow-now mo wab. Ne-atten-nah and Pe-pe-quah. Their blankers were bright colored and they were head-trease functions deviced. they wore head dresses fannifully decked out with beads, furs and feathers. One of them carried a peace-pipe, the handle of was handsomely entheliafied with colored braits. Their counsel, Henry C. Linn, of Topeko, Kan, and S. W. Peel, of Benton-ville, this recommendation from

ville, Ark., accompanied them.

The Indians are required to sign these contracts before the judge in a court of record, and they were making an agreement with the attorneys named to push a claim for \$79.600 in behalf of their band.

They were before Index Bendler and make They were before Judge Bradley and made their marks in the presence of witnesses. Their interpreter accompanied these and the whole matter was fully explained to wm. When the Sacsand Foxesceded their lands

When the Sacsand Foxesceded their lands in Kansas to the government and ren oved to the Indian Territory, the Hokawmoko refused to leave and the government held their share of the price of the lands. The rest of the tribe got their money in 1885. When the Hokawmokos saw they were getting no money and they also had no lands left they also moved to Indian Territory in 1886 and are now asking for their their

the money secured and the remainder will be distributed among about four hundred families and men.

LOCAL BILLS INTRODUCED. Presented in the House.

Mr. Catchings has introduced in the
House a bill to extend Seventeenth street

The cost of grading

north to Park street. is limited to \$7,000.

is limited to \$7,000.

Mr. Lorimer introduced a bill, increasing the pension of Mary S. Calian of Washington to \$50 per month. She's the widow of Capt. James N. Calian, late of Company E. Second District of Commiss volunteers, and mother of George W. Calian, late of U. S. N., steamer Nipsle.

Mr. Hopkins introduced a bill, giving a pension of \$50 a month to Elia S. Mannix, of this city, wislow of D. Pratt Mannix, late captain U. S. Marine Corps.

Mr. Raboock has introduced in the House a bill amending the charter of the Capital Railway Company, permitting the use of the Navy Yard Bridge, providing for a connection with the Metropolitan line at East Capitol and Eleventh street east.

EDUCATION THE ANSWER.

Prof. Booker Washington Says It WHI Prof. Booker Washington Says It Will
Solve the Bace Problem.
Prof. Booker T. Washington, of Tuskeegee, made his first appearance in this city
last night timee the ordivery of his famous
address at Athania.
He ordivered an address before the Bethel
Literary and Historical Society, and from
the time he reached the half until the
close of his andress he was applauded
any decreal.

The meeting was held at the Metropoman thures.

Prof. Washington made a pain and practical talk, in which he argued for the insustrial education of his reciple, as the solution to the negro problem, and told of the work that was being done at Tracterize, and the efforts of the students there to assist in the americanton of the committee of the colored people, and the lifting of them to a higher phase of civil and political liberty.

ON THE CUSTOMS BILL. House Celebrated St. Patrick's Day

by Working.

The House observed St. Patrick's Day by devoting its session entirely to the consideration of the bill reported last week from the Committee on Ways and Means providing a revision of the custems administration act of June 10, 1890, by making chunges to sections 1 to 15, inclusive, and anges to sections 1 to 15, inclusive, and 19 of the law. No substantial amendment was made to

he bill, and after live hours' consideration t was passed without a division. At 5 o'clock the House adjourned. Cement Workers Meet. Cenant Workers Assembly, No. 1173, is now located at No. 737 Seventh street northwest. It held a very interesting meeting last evening, and will meet reg-ularly on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. The assembly indersed the

Iowa's Maiden Snow Storm. Council Hoffs, In., March 17 - It is now nowing hard throughout western lowa and eastern Nebrasks. This is the first snow storm of any consequence that has occurred in western lown this winter.

Two divorce saits were began yester-day. One was Ella P. Hart mainst Pred-erick W. Hart, the other Cordein Mahoney against Harvey Mahoney. The papers were

not made public in either case. Capt. Drew Retired.

By direction of the President, Capt. George A. Drew, Third Cavairy, United States Army, has been placed on the re-tired list on account of disability.